

## New-York Tribune.

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## THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: The House resolution for the direct popular election of Senators was passed by the Senate which, however, adopted the Bristow amendment giving the federal government control of such elections. House: Representative Byrns introduced a concurrent resolution directing the Attorney General to proceed at once against officials of the American Tobacco Company using the criminal section of the anti-trust laws; Mr. Hedfield, a new member and a manufacturer, attacked the protective tariff as unnecessary.

FOREIGN.—In the first day of the International Horse Show, London, American won two firsts and three seconds in the jumping contests. The sixth congress of the International Women Suffrage Alliance opened in Sweden, the assembly showing special honor to the Rev. Dr. Albert Rindler-Schjerve, a Norwegian. The American Ambassador in London, Reid, was reported as recovered from his recent illness. Rear Admiral Badger and his officers were guests of honor at a banquet at Cronstadt. The United States Home Society issued an order forbidding aviators to fly above London or Windsor during coronation week. France announced that she would deal with Spain on the subject of Morocco without consulting the other European powers. Four competitors in the German aviation circuit completed the first leg (Berlin-Magdeburg) in the prescribed time; one of the aviators carried his wife as a passenger.

DOMESTIC.—President and Mrs. Taft's twenty-fifth wedding anniversary was celebrated at the White House. A special official of the Senate was sent to Chicago to serve subpoena on witnesses for the new Lorimer investigation in Washington. Soldiers of fortune in New Orleans who may engage in filibustering expeditions against the Central American governments are being arrested. The charges against the government agents by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, arrived at West Point, N. Y., where he will deliver the diploma to the graduating class at the Military Academy to-day. Receivers for the United Wireless Telegraph Company were appointed at Portland, Me., by Associate Justice George H. Bird, of the Supreme Court, as a preliminary to commencement exercises, were held at Princeton University.

CITY.—Stocks were irregular, closing firm. New York was practically cut off from communication with the West and South by a series of great electrical storms. The subway report, which was to be made public yesterday, will be revealed to-day at the meeting of the Board of Estimate. An H. A. Scheib was released on bail of \$10,000 for the charge of murder of his wife, but was again arrested on a charge of grand larceny. Magistrate Preschl fixed the bail for Ethel Conrad and Lillian Graham at \$25,000 each, although the charge for W. J. Stoker, said his client was out of danger, and Miss Conrad dismissed one lawyer and engaged another. The New York Press adopted a position of a pacific nature in its attitude toward the General Assembly and the Church at large, which was indicated by a letter from Rev. Dr. Jewett, of the Fifth Avenue Church, and dissented from in writing by the Rev. Dr. Fox, secretary of the American Bible Society. Police Commissioner Waldo put his new three-plate system in operation.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Showers. The temperature 90, today; highest, 74 degrees; lowest, 60.

## NOT "FOR REVENUE ONLY."

"The Times-Union" of Jacksonville, Fla., is not impressed by Mr. Underwood's explanation that he was obliged to put a duty on wool because the Treasury "needed the revenue." It knows that the "revenue" plea is a mere subterfuge and that the real purpose of Mr. Underwood and Mr. Clark was to escape the charge of having deprived the wool grower of all of his present protection. Our Jacksonville contemporary is not afraid to admit that the duty on wool was intended to be at least partly protective. It said the other day:

We are opposed to free raw materials while manufactured products are protected, and we do not hide behind any pretended need of revenue. Until the policy of protection is abandoned it should not be operated in the interest of one class. The farmers have as much right as the manufacturers to whatever of favor it confers. We have to say any time when the government shall cease to be a dispenser of favors, but until that day comes we wish to see some division of the swag.

That is an idea which has been expressed more or less crudely in the United States Senate by Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, and more or less adroitly by Mr. Bailey, of Texas. Florida is almost as protectionist in sentiment as Louisiana is. It not only wants a fair division of "the swag," but it is not averse to a few special dividends. An amendment, supported by its two Senators, largely increasing the duty on pineapples, had the distinction of being about the only important amendment increasing rates which was defeated while the tariff revision of 1909 was in progress. The two Senators worked like heroes for it and publicly invited support for the higher rate both on the ground that the Treasury needed the revenue and the pineapple growers needed the protection. Florida statesmen do not feel compelled to stick to the apologetic "for-revenue-only" formula when they try to obtain increased protection for Florida products.

The Jacksonville newspaper neatly punctures the professions of Messrs. Clark and Underwood by pointing out that if their only object is to make a revenue tariff they ought to confine taxation chiefly to luxuries and to articles of general consumption not produced in this country. It says rightly that enough money to supply the needs of the Treas-

ury could be raised by duties on coffee, tea, rubber, spices, bananas, raw silk and similar non-competitive products, and the extra tax on consumption would practically all of it go directly into the Treasury. A tariff on such articles and on liquors, tobacco and other luxuries would be a genuine revenue tariff. A tariff levying duties on all sorts of products, including the raw materials used in American industry, is a pseudo revenue tariff. It is protective at points where it ought not to be so and non-protective at points where it ought to be protective—an illogical imitation of protection to which its authors affix a misleading label. If Messrs. Clark and Underwood were more candid they would lay aside the mask and abandon the pretense that they are merely trying to frame a tariff for revenue only.

## A MISSENT MEMORIAL.

The Democratic League has made the mistake of sending to Governor Dix a memorial urging upon the Democratic party its duty of keeping its platform pledges. What has Governor Dix to do with it? He has so little influence with the Legislature that he has to cajole the Senate with bad appointments in order to obtain its confirmation of his occasional good appointments. Murphy is the source of authority. He controls the Legislature and is able to say whether or not platform pledges will be kept. It is to Murphy that the Governor himself goes when he wishes to secure the passage of a bill in which he is interested.

Moreover, the Democratic League is in a large measure responsible for Murphy's present dominance. When it was "reorganizing" and "rehabilitating" the Democratic party it set the stamp of its approval on Murphy. It declined to make war upon him and added him in his effort to displace "Fingey" Connors and become sole master of the party. It did a great deal to create the impression that the Democratic party was filled with a new spirit and qualified to be trusted with the administration of the state. Even the myth that Murphy had become a muckwump and was "actuated only by the best motives" owed its origin to the activities of the league, its leaders and its organs of publicity. Murphy's sense of obligation would surely compel him to pay attention to a memorial addressed to him by the league.

## THE PRISON SUPPLY CHARGES.

The charges brought against the administration of the state prisons are made the more grave by the character and standing of the men who bring them as a result of the investigation ordered by Governor Dix. They relate chiefly to coal and flour, the latter being relatively unimportant. In effect it is charged that virtually all the contracts for supplying coal to the institutions thus far investigated were obtained by the Dock and Coal Company, of Plattburgh, a co-partnership in which John F. O'Brien, a Republican officeholder and member of the Republican State Committee, is largely interested. It is charged that in the filling of these contracts the state was cheated through the substitution of a cheaper grade of coal than that contracted for and paid for. In this way Messrs. Osborn and Van Kenna, the Governor's investigators, allege that the state was defrauded of \$25,000. The substitution of cheaper coal was well known in the prisons, it is said, and the investigators think that the Superintendent of Prisons, Mr. Collins, who recently resigned, should have been aware of it.

This is, of course, only one side of the story, but the investigators, while partisans, are not mere party hacks. Their charges therefore require a prompt and frank answer from Mr. Collins and Mr. O'Brien. We do not assume that they cannot make a satisfactory reply, but if they fail to do so the Governor should have no hesitation in following the recommendation of his investigators and placing the matter in the hands of the Attorney General of the state for such action as he may deem necessary.

## PRESTO! THE THREE PLATOONS!

The three-plate system of police duty is at last established in the only way in which it should be established—that is, by the city authorities. The chief objection, so far as the public is concerned, has always been to its establishment from Albany. Mr. Waldo says that under the arrangement which he has worked out the city will obtain more service from the police force, be better protected at night and have a larger reserve on hand in the day time. As he states it, the division of the force into three details is so simple and so advantageous that there is wonder at all the years of quarrelling over it. The policeman has a little less time off and has that time as regularly and consecutively as possible.

The policeman's lot is now a happy one. The new Gaynor policy of conciliating the force has been effectively initiated by the new Commissioner. The wave of crime will now subside and the most decent of all cities in the world will be if possible decanter than ever before.

## PANAMA CANAL DOCKS.

The announcement just made concerning the terminal docks at Colon commends itself to approval, as indicating a prudent and farseeing policy worthy of the great work with which it is associated. We are told that the substantial docks, of concrete, will be constructed, each capable of accommodating at once two vessels of the largest size now in existence—indeed, somewhat larger than any now afloat—or twice that number of vessels of those which now visit that port, which is likely to be the average size of vessels going there for many years to come. Docks which can give berths to ten Mauretanas at once, or to twenty first class coasters, will be worthy of the canal, and they will be needed.

The canal is commonly thought of as nothing but a waterway through which ships are to pass without breaking cargo, and that will be its chief characteristics and function. Yet it will be something else, and that other something will be of sufficient importance for careful consideration and elaborate preparations. The canal will be a commercial centre, or each of its terminals will be, and there will be much transshipment. Not every ship that goes thither will be bound through for a long voyage on the other side. Ships will go from New York, let us say, with cargoes bound partly for California, partly for Peru and China, and partly for Hawaii, Japan and Cebu. They must therefore have at Colon and distribute their cargoes to other vessels going to the various ports.

This business of transfer and distribution must be done at Colon rather than

at Panama, because of the great difference in the tides. On the Pacific side of the Isthmus the tide rises and falls twenty feet, and on the Caribbean side only a few inches. It would be an enormously difficult task to construct docks at Panama, where they would have to be fitted with ponderous tidal gates; but at Colon they can be constructed with comparative ease, without gates and with nothing but a breakwater protection against "northerners," as the prevailing strong winds there are termed. We shall therefore expect to see Colon the great port of the canal, with vessels coming through from the Pacific and going back thence to the Atlantic; and in view of that development such a spacious system of docks as that which is announced will be imperatively needed.

## MORE RECIPROCITY.

A helpful agreement relating to coinage has recently been made between Canada and this country. Canada has never minted gold coins, but is about to make use of that attribute of governmental independence. It has agreed that its new gold pieces shall be of exactly the same weight and fineness, and therefore worth the same intrinsically, as the gold pieces of the United States. The Treasury here will consequently accept them at face value, and the gold coin of the two countries will be made available for unrestricted interchange. That will be a practical convenience for business purposes and will also mean an enlargement of the joint circulating medium of both governments. Canada's new pieces releasing about \$88,000,000 of United States gold coin now held as reserves by the Canadian banks.

Differing coinages and monetary systems are a hindrance to trade and a source of inconvenience to persons who travel. The cost of exchange may not be excessive, but having to convert one sort of money into another is always an annoyance. Fortunately, Canada cut away early from the British monetary system and adopted a decimal one with the dollar as unit. Reciprocity with our northern neighbor is therefore easy. With the United States and Canada coining gold pieces of exactly the same value, a stimulus will undoubtedly be given to the project of an international American coinage. It would be a decided victory for the policy of pan-Americanism if the unit of coinage value in Mexico, Central America and South America were to be adjusted to ours.

In the case of silver and subsidiary coinage an interchange with Canada and the other American countries might not be so practicable; nor would it be of equal importance. Silver coins do not have an intrinsic value equal to their face value, and are therefore suitable only for local use. It might be possible, however, for the convenience of the states along the Canadian border to give the Canadian and American silver pieces an equal weight and fineness and guaranteeing their exchange by the two governments to a certain extent. Canadian silver in circulation here is not freely accepted and is redeemed by money brokers at a considerable discount. It might be worth while to try to work out some scheme by which the minor coins of each of the two countries could also circulate in the territory of the other without friction and loss.

## THE CORONATION DATE.

It would have been impossible to select a more appropriate date for the coronation of King George than one in the month of June, or perhaps than the very day of the month which has been chosen. It was in June that the King was born, and also the Prince of Wales. It was in June that Edward VII first intended and prepared to be crowned, and though that event had to be postponed until August, the omen is not inauspicious, since he recovered fully from the grave illness which made the postponement necessary.

If we go back to the Victorian reign we find more interesting precedents for the choice of June and of the day in June which has been chosen. It was on June 20 that Victoria succeeded to the throne and on June 21 that she was formally proclaimed Queen. It was on June 28, a year later, that she was crowned. And finally, it was on June 22, the very date selected for her grandson's crowning, that her unrivalled Diamond Jubilee reached the impressive climax of a state progress through London.

It was in June that the battles of Naseby, Dettingen and Waterloo were fought. It was in June that Plassey was fought, and in June a hundred years later came Cawnpore. Another June battle which profoundly affected the subsequent history of the British Empire was that of Bunker Hill. Perhaps, in view of the now pending Parliament bill, it is suggestive to recall the fact that the first reform bill also was a June measure. There are only a few of the memorable June dates in the annals of the British Empire.

## WHY PAVEMENTS ARE POOR.

The complaint of the Fifth Avenue Association concerning the poor pavements of New York streets has much foundation. Competent observers say that they are not as good as those of many other large cities. However that may be, they are evidently not as good as they should be, or as they might be for some of the chief causes of their unsatisfactory quality are readily avoidable.

The Fifth Avenue Association attributes the conditions of which it complains to various causes, including the use of unsuitable materials, improper methods of construction and inadequate methods of maintenance. For not one of these causes, all of which probably exist, can there be any adequate excuse. They are all preventable. There is no reason why New York should not have as good material and as good workmanship as any city in the world, and both self-pride and self-interest should certainly constrain it to be as careful and as thorough as any other city in maintaining its pavements in good order.

It is probable that another cause of poor pavements, second to none in pernicious effects, is to be found in the frequency with which they are disturbed for the laying of pipes or other purposes. One case is on record in which a gang of men waited for half a day for the new pavement of a certain street to be completed before they began to tear it up again to lay gas pipes. In numerous cases pavements have been torn up within a few months or even weeks after their completion. Theoretically, they must be relaid in as good condition as before. Practically, they are not thus relaid, and in the great majority of cases the new part soon develops grave defects.

In some cases it is said that new pavements have purposely been constructed

less substantially than was desirable because it was known or assumed that they would soon be torn up and a really substantial foundation would make the work more difficult. That would imply that pavements were laid with an eye not to their permanence, but rather to facilitating their disturbance; a theory which would well accord with the complaint that the normal condition of New York streets is that of being torn up.

It is doubtless necessary now and then to tear up a street. It certainly should not be necessary, and should not be permissible, to do it as often as it is done in New York. When a street is to be or is being repaved, then is the time for all parties having pipes or wires under the street to get them in, or are put in, good condition, so that after the new pavement is finished it can remain undisturbed for at least a year or two. The strict enforcement of an ordinance to that effect would correct one of the most prolific and most pernicious causes of poor pavements.

If the weather would only concentrate on the Croton watershed!

Governor Harmon of Ohio ought to realize by this time that to qualify as a live candidate for the Presidential nomination he must acquire the Bryan-Wilson Pullman car habit.

The passage of Mexican troops and arms across United States territory under bond to get at the insurgents in Lower California is an unusual incident, but it would be a long and tedious job for Mexico to ferry her troops across the gulf to the peninsula, and the United States is almost as much interested as Mexico herself in having that pestiferous ruction promptly suppressed.

The tax dodger usually changes his residence. Will the proposed 50 cent imposition on champagne cause the "Great White Way" to move over into New Jersey?

Constantinople is soon to have a general telephone system. But what is to become of one of the most celebrated of Turkish institutions if a telephone is rigged up in every harem?

It takes almost as long to prepare a subway report as it does to dig a subway.

The close watch kept on the movements of Cipriano Castro suggests the awful possibility that the ex-dictator is booked for a "come-back." If he is there may still be hope for Dr. Cook.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

In its issue of May 29, 1901, "The New York Commercial Advertiser" printed the following paragraph under the heading "A Clerical Traitor": "Rev. Mr. Balch, formerly rector of St. Bartholomew's, in this city, officiating in his church at Newport, Ky., omitted the prayer for the President of the United States. He was escorted out of church by the congregation, who, without delay, hoisted over the building the American flag."

"My husband has never spoken a cross word to me." "You lucky woman! How long have you been married?" "Nearly two weeks."—Chicago Record-Herald.

A correspondent of "The British Medical Journal" gives an account of the curious symptoms he experienced after drinking tea. He writes: "Whenever I take tea I go through a regular procession of events, most distressing and unifying. Shortly, these are as follows: Within fifteen minutes of walking (movement seems to be essential) I feel hot about the scalp and knees; the former feels as if pepper were dusted all over it; then I practically lose my sight and hearing, and, if in conversation, cannot say more than 'yes' or 'no' because I am so faint and listless; then I lose the power of walking quite straight and choose the wall side of the path; lastly, I break out into a general perspiration, and within forty-five minutes I return to my senses. This correspondent adds that he has consulted many medical men, but has never found any means of relief.

Church—You know Shakespeare said men are "four times the best men." Go home—What did Shakespeare want to "knock" Noah Webster like that for, do you suppose? "The correspondent adds that he has consulted many medical men, but has never found any means of relief.

The European sea region, which includes Carlsbad, Marienbad and Franzensbad, offers an additional attraction this year in the form of the presentation of the Walstein plays, which will take place at Eger on July 29 and 30. Some of the buildings which figure in Schiller's historical trilogy are still intact, and they will form the background for the great pageants, in which more than twenty-five hundred inhabitants of the old city, clad in the costumes of peasants, nobles, guild members, soldiers, citizens, etc., of the seventeenth century will take part.

Teacher—What change takes place when water freezes? (Innocent)—A change in price, I guess.—Harper's Weekly.

Discussing the recently published autobiography of Richard Wagner, the "Oesterreichische Wochenschrift" says that no one will ever know whether the truth has all been published as to the master's parentage. "It is a fact, though, that he was illegitimate," says the paper. "He was not taken the name Wagner until he was fourteen years old," says this authority. "It is also a fact that the recently published history was seen in manuscript by Motz years ago at Wahnfried. In its original form Ludwig Geyer was named as Wagner's father. Geyer's portrait hung in the villa next to that of Wagner's mother, and there was a portrait of the Saxon police attorney, Wagner, to be seen anywhere."

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "did you say that man stole a base?" "Yes, that's what I said."

"Well, I'm glad you were there more than our men seemed able to do anything with."—Washington Star.

## GENERAL SWEENEY AT SHILOH.

His Part in the Victory Recognized and Praised by General Sherman.

To the Editor of The Tribune: Sir: In the very interesting article in The Tribune of June 11 on the battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, the writer says: "Perhaps no battle of the Civil War has given rise to more disputes as to who was blameworthy or to whom the glory should go than that of Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing." General Sherman himself gives the late Brigadier General Thomas W. Sweeney, U. S. A., the credit of having conducted the battle. This correspondent does not take the name Wagner until he was fourteen years old," says this authority. "It is also a fact that the recently published history was seen in manuscript by Motz years ago at Wahnfried. In its original form Ludwig Geyer was named as Wagner's father. Geyer's portrait hung in the villa next to that of Wagner's mother, and there was a portrait of the Saxon police attorney, Wagner, to be seen anywhere."

near two hundred yards, and I feared it might be occupied by the enemy, who from behind the trees could drive the gunners from their posts. I ordered the colonel of one of my regiments to occupy that ravine to anticipate the enemy, who did not quickly catch my meaning or comprehend the tactics by which he could fulfill my purpose. I remember well that Colonel Thomas W. Sweeney, a one-armed officer, who had lost an arm in the Mexican War and did not belong to my command, stood near by and quickly spoke up: 'I understand perfectly what you want; let me do it.' 'Certainly,' said I. Sweeney, go at once and occupy that ravine, converting it into a regular bastion.' He did it, and I attach more importance to that event than to any of the hundred achievements which I have since heard of 'saved the day.' We held that line and ravine all night, and the next morning advanced from them to certain victory." (See "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," article on "Shiloh.")

Many anecdotes have been related of General Sweeney's conduct at this memorable battle. One of the most interesting is narrated by Albert D. Richardson, Tribune war correspondent and author, in his book, "The Field, the Dungeon and the Escape." Under the caption, "A Gallant Past by Sweeney," at Shiloh, Brigadier General Thomas W. Sweeney, who had lost an arm in the Mexican War, received a minute bullet in his remaining arm and another shot in his foot, while his horse fell ridden with seven balls. Almost fainting from loss of blood, he was lifted upon another horse, and remained on the field through the entire day. His coolness and his marvelous escapes were talked of before many campaigns throughout the army.

"Once during the battle he was unable to be dressed in blue rebel uniform. Union Sweeney, leaving his command, rode at a gentle gallop directly toward the battery until within pistol shot, saw that it was manned by Confederates, turned, in a half circle and rode back again at the same easy pace. Not a single shot was fired at him, so much was the respect of the Confederates extended by this daring act. I afterward met one of them, who described with great vividness the impression which Sweeney's gallantry made upon them."

General Sweeney served with distinction in many other battles of the Civil War, and was finally retired from actual service in 1875, with the rank of brigadier general, United States Army, and died at Astoria, Long Island, in 1892. He lost his right arm at the battle of Cherubusco, in the war with Mexico.

ASA BIRD GARDINER.

New York, June 12, 1911.

## GUARDIAN OF THE CARELESS.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Sir: There is an old trainman on a New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad train which leaves New Rochelle each day at 6:30 a. m. who, I think, ought to have his name in the Hall of Fame. As soon as the train leaves the station at New Rochelle you hear his cry:

"Next station is Pelham Station—bring your parcels!"

This is repeated at Columbus avenue, Mount Vernon, and then again at 125th street, and as the train leaves the tunnel and is pulling into the Grand Central Depot the cry is changed to "Don't forget your parcels!"

I travel on many trains, but I never hear this cry from any other trainman, so I judge it may have found origin with the one I speak of. I don't suppose he has a copyright on the cry, consequently all other trainmen might use it without infringing. If they were to, I know the railroad companies would not have to advertise so many articles left in the cars.

Trainmen, take the hint!

GEORGE H. BETTS.

New Rochelle, N. Y., June 11, 1911.

## NOT ENOUGH RAILWAY CARS.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Sir: We who travel in the New Haven trains to and from Mount Vernon are frequently subjected to the discomfort of standing, instead of sitting, during the journey, owing to an insufficient number of cars. This has happened to me in company with twenty to thirty men and women three times during this week.

Our friends who visit us from town have to be warned that this is likely to happen to them. It has happened to our children, to visiting women—in the same way that we should feel constrained to warn visitors from out of New York that they will very likely be mobbed if they travel in the interborough cars on Sunday.

Considering that this journey to Mount Vernon is, in effect, within the greater city, it may appear to the users of the Metropolitan and Interborough cars a reasonable amount of affliction to resent the lack of seats on these other trains. There are, however, four aspects of the New Haven Railroad service which distinguish it from city lines:

One cannot let a full train go on and wait for another; in the middle of the day or in the evening this might involve waiting for two hours.

There is no chance of getting a seat during the run of thirty minutes, as no stop is made, and so no passengers leave the train.

There are no straps by which passengers may hang themselves in the cars.

The fare is seven times as much as for the equivalent run on the Interborough. One feels the need of sitting down to enjoy adequately such an expenditure.

C. W. S.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., June 10, 1911.

## A UNIVERSAL RACES CONGRESS.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Sir: There is to be held in London, at the University of London, July 26 to 29, the first universal races congress. Every race and nation will be represented by some of its leading men.

Among the supporters, who belong to no less than fifty countries, are more than thirty presidents of parliament, the majority of the members of the Permanent Council of Arbitration and of the delegates to the second Hague conference, twelve British governors and eight British prelates, more than forty colonial bishops, some one hundred and thirty professors of international law, the leading anthropologists and sociologists, the officers and the majority of the Council of the Interparliamentary Union and other distinguished personages. The list of the writers of papers includes eminent representatives of more than twenty nationalities.

The object of the congress will be to discuss, in the light of science and the modern conscience, the general relationship subsisting between the peoples of the West and those of the East, between so-called white and so-called colored peoples, with a view to encouraging between them a feeling of brotherhood, the most friendly feelings and a hearty co-operation. Papers will also be read showing the special contributions of each nation or race to the world.

Already many prominent Americans have signified their intention of being present. If any reader of this letter is planning to be in England this summer the congress would be heartily welcome him to its sessions, and if he will drop a line to me I will be glad to send him a letter to the general secretary, Dr. G. G. South Hill Park, London (during the congress at the University of London), who will register him as a delegate.

FREDERICK LYNCH.

Secretary for the United States, No. 13 East 12th street, New York, June 10, 1911.

## SOCIALISM IN ESSENCE.

From The Rochester Union and Advertiser. Slowly the people are coming to their rights. A Chicago joke holds that a man who has been a socialist while it is raining and has not been a socialist when it is raining

## People and Social Incidents.

## AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, June 12.—The President, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and Chandler Anderson, Solicitor of the State Department, discussed for more than half an hour this morning the Pelagic seal question, which has been the subject of numerous conferences between the representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Japan and the United States. "Reciprocity goes through the Senate all right," said Senator Lodge after a talk with the President this morning. "Whether the Root amendment goes through is not so material. If it does not become part of the pact the agreement will be just as effective."

Mr. Lodge said that in order not to further delay action on the agreement he would not offer his amendment providing for the protection of the fishermen of Massachusetts.

The Catullos Indians to-day appealed to the "Great White Father," through Chief Lugo and his nephew, to grant them self government to the extent of allowing them to choose their own captains and judges. Chief Lugo said his tribesmen did not object to the Indian agents except for their interference with the election of these officers. Mr. Taft promised to take the matter up with the Interior Department.

Because of previous engagements, the President today declined invitations to attend the Mohonk conference in New York, and a meeting of the Conservation Club at Providence on June 23.

Numerous letters commending the President's firm stand for reciprocity were received at the White House to-day, including one from the International Sunshine Society, of New York.

Professor Otto Kobener, of the University of Berlin, who is touring the United States studying agriculture, said his respect to the President to-day and congratulated him on his reciprocity policy.

If the President goes to Indianapolis on July 4 he will be treated to a novel sight by the Associated Brotherhood of Railway Men at a collision between two railway trains, which will be a feature of the Indianapolis fair.

Among the White House callers were Senators Perkins, Pomerene and Lipsett, Representatives Hartman, Talcott, Gray, Burleson, Andrews, Esch, Port Kinkaid and Kahn, ex-Representative Olcott.

The President, General Edwards and Major Butt played golf at Chevy Chase this afternoon.

Invitations are being issued for the silver wedding celebration of the President and Mrs. Taft at the White House on June 19. Miss Taft, Robert Taft and Charles Taft, Jr., their three children, will be at the White House, and a party of relatives and friends will be with the President and Mrs. Taft as guests. The invitations are for 9 o'clock, and there will be dancing.

## IN THE CABINET.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)